MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT (MOA)

BETWEEN

U.S. JOINT FORCES COMMAND, Deputy Commander

and

U.S. ARMY Operations Deputy

U.S. AIR FORCE Deputy Chief of Staff for Air and Space Operations

U.S. MARINE CORPS Deputy Commandant for Plans, Policy and Operations

U.S. NAVY Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Plans, Policy and Operations

DIRECTOR, JOINT STAFF

and

U.S. SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND, Director, Operations Support Group

Joint Close Air Support (JCAS) Action Plan Memorandum of Agreement 2004-01 Joint Terminal Attack Controller (JTAC) (Ground)

Purpose: This MOA formalizes the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC)-chartered JCAS Executive Steering Committee's (ESC) recommendation to standardize the certification and qualification (currency) process of the JTAC as addressed in the 2003 JCAS Action Plan. This MOA also directly addresses a GAO recommendation to prepare terminal attack controllers to operate in a joint environment by standardizing training and certification procedures.

Background: Issue 2 of the 2003 JCAS Action Plan contains four actions designed to standardize training of JTACs throughout the Services, USSOCOM, and other DOD agencies. Completion of these actions will improve joint force interoperability and reduce the potential for mishaps and fratricides. A JCAS ESC-directed JTAC working group was convened and developed recommendations for JTAC certification and qualification (currency) requirements and procedures, as well as a Joint Mission Task List (JMTL). The JCAS ESC has endorsed these recommendations. The definition of JTAC is contained in JP 3-09.3, dated 03 Sep 03.

Scope: This MOA restates the formalized JP 3-09.3 JTAC definition, and outlines a JTAC transition process and training perspective for future JTACs by defining the certification and qualification (to include currency) process. This MOA includes Appendix A and Annex A. Appendix A is a log sheet which will be used as the JTAC standard log sheet. Annex A outlines the standardization process for ensuring training standards are being adhered to by accredited schoolhouses. JTAC Joint Mission Tasks have been identified to delineate those tasks a JTAC must accomplish to achieve certification and maintain qualification of a JTAC designation. This MOA is intended for JTACs performing close air support (CAS). It does not address forward air controllers (Airborne) (FAC (A)s) and individuals performing terminal guidance operations (TGO), regardless of the location of the terminal guidance operator. FAC (A) certification and qualification requirements are addressed in a separate MOA.

Responsibilities: Services with associated terminal attack controller (TAC), FAC, and terminal controller (TC) schools that plan to train JTACs will ensure those schools are in compliance with the certification and qualification (currency) process as outlined in this MOA. Services and USSOCOM will ensure that JTACs accomplish the outlined JMTL during the course of their certification and maintain identified qualification requirements.

1. JTAC Certification and Qualification Process: The JTAC standard provides the minimum entry level and recurring requirements that will be acceptable to joint commanders.

    a. JTAC Definition (as defined in JP 3-09.3, dated 3 Sep 03). "A qualified (certified) Service member who, from a forward position, directs the action of combat aircraft engaged in close air support and other offensive air operations. A qualified and

current JTAC will be recognized across DOD as capable and authorized to perform terminal attack control."

1) JTAC Scope. JTACs are the forward element of the theater air ground system (TAGS) and must be organized, trained, and equipped to operate within that infrastructure. This MOA is intended for JTACs performing CAS.

b. **JTAC Transition Process.**

1) "Grandfather Clause". As Services and USSOCOM transition to the JTAC designation, the following "Grandfather Clause" for JTAC designation will be in effect. Service members to be initially designated with a JTAC qualification include those individuals, in accordance with Service and USSOCOM regulations and directives, who are currently designated a FAC (USMC), TAC (USAF), or Naval Special Warfare Terminal Controller (USN). Likewise, individuals designated as instructors for FAC, TAC, or Naval Special Warfare Terminal Controller will be "grandfathered" as JTAC instructors at the time of MOA implementation. Three categories of "grandfathered" JTACs apply at time of implementation:

- Certified and qualified will be designated a JTAC.
- Certified but not qualified may regain their qualification after completing a Service-approved refresher syllabus to include the annual 12 control currency requirement.
- Certified and still in training will complete training for certification six months after the approval date of this MOA, in order to allow time for integration of JTAC standards. If training is not complete by this specified time, all training must be re-accomplished.

2) Future JTAC Process. JTAC instructor-qualified personnel must instruct JTAC trainees. JTAC instructors require one year of operational experience as a qualified JTAC (or one year as a operational FAC(A)) and must meet JTAC qualification requirements to be designated a JTAC instructor*. During initial certification, when instructing student JTACs or other non-qualified individuals in terminal attack control, the instructor will physically locate with the individual and be able to take control, if necessary. Any non-qualified personnel performing CAS familiarization must be under supervision of and physically co-located with a qualified JTAC.

* JTAC Instructor waiver authority resides with Commander, USJFCOM.

c. **Training New JTACs.**

1) The following organizations/training processes are currently authorized to conduct JTAC certification training:

- Expeditionary Warfare Training Group Tactical Air Control Party Course.

- USAF Air Ground Operations School Joint Terminal Attack Controller
  Qualification Course.
- Naval Strike and Air Warfare Center Joint Terminal Attack Controllers Course.

2) JTAC Training Definitions.

- certified - individuals who satisfactorily complete the appropriate Service academic and practical training requirements of a core JTAC training curriculum, and complete a comprehensive evaluation may be granted JTAC certification.
- qualified - a certified JTAC who has maintained currency by achieving the established minimum recurring training and evaluation requirements.
- control - consists of at least one aircraft attacking a surface target. The control begins with a CAS briefing (the 9-line is the JP 3-09.3 standard) from a JTAC and ends with either an actual/simulated weapons release or an abort on a final attack run. No more than two controls can be counted per CAS briefing per target.

3) JTAC Certification Process. Prior to commencing JTAC training, a JTAC candidate requires a minimum of one year in a position with operational or mission ready fire support exposure, or be an aircrew with at least one year of operational flying experience. Individuals will receive authorized training at organizations with accredited courses. Services/USSOCOM will certify JTACs in accordance with Service and USSOCOM regulations and directives, as aligned with established JTAC guidelines, using the approved JMTL. To be certified as a JTAC, the individual must conduct a minimum of 12 fixed-wing Type I or Type II controls*. Four of these controls must expend live or training ordnance. One of the 12 controls must be conducted at night. Upon successful completion of a comprehensive evaluation, the individual may be granted a JTAC certification.

* If a winged aviator is being trained as a JTAC, a minimum of 8 of the 12 Type I or Type II controls must be fixed-wing.

4) JTAC Qualification Process. Once certified, a JTAC will retain their qualification provided currency is maintained and all recurring evaluation requirements are accomplished. Currency requirements are 6 Type I or Type II controls within the past six-month period. Services/USSOCOM can decide if currency is tied to a calendar or sliding six-month period. If tied to the calendar, 2 controls must be accomplished every 90 days. When using the calendar method, controls may be pro-rated at a rate of 1 control per month. A minimum of 4 of the 6 required controls must be fixed-wing. A minimum of 1 control every 6 months will include expenditure of live or inert ordnance, and 1 control will be a night control. Recurring evaluation requirements will be determined by respective Services, not to exceed 18 months. If a JTAC does not accomplish 6 controls in a six-month period they will be considered non-qualified. JTACs will satisfy their currency requirements with ground maneuver units whenever possible. Commanders are encouraged to establish guidance and goals within local constraints aimed at achieving greater joint interoperability. After fielding an approved Joint Terminal Attack Control Simulation trainer, there will be a joint review to assess

the feasibility of using simulation to enhance training and partially satisfy currency requirements.

     5) JTAC Re-qualification Process.

     - A JTAC who fails to comply with currency requirements loses their qualification. To regain qualification, a JTAC must complete, at a minimum, the number and category (e.g., appropriate night, fixed-wing, ordnance, etc.) of controls they failed to accomplish in the previous 6 months under JTAC supervision IAW Service/USSOCOM directives.

     - A JTAC who is unqualified for 24 consecutive months must regain qualification by completing a Service/USSOCOM approved refresher syllabus and a minimum of 6 fixed-wing Type I or Type II controls*. One of these controls must expend live or training ordnance. One of the 6 controls must be conducted at night. Upon successful completion of a comprehensive evaluation, the individual will be re-qualified as a JTAC. These 6 re-qualification controls do not count towards semi-annual currency requirements.

* If a winged aviator is being re-qualified as a JTAC, they must conduct a minimum of 6 Type I or Type II controls of which a minimum of 4 must be fixed-wing.

     6) Deployment Process. JTACs are expected to deploy fully qualified. JTACs who deployed fully qualified do not have to maintain currency while deployed in support of combat/contingency operations. JTACs who are deployed and not in direct support of combat/contingency operations must obtain a waiver from the respective theater combatant commander (or their designated representative) when currency requirements cannot be maintained. All deployed JTACs who do not maintain currency requirements are considered unqualified upon completion of the deployment and must requalify IAW this MOA.

     7) JTAC Evaluation Folder (Training Jacket). To properly document JTAC certification and qualification (currency) standards, an individual JTAC evaluation folder (training jacket) will be initiated by the appropriate JTAC schoolhouse and maintained by the individual's assigned command. This training jacket will accompany the individual to each duty assignment to provide unit commanders and commanding officers that individual's certification and qualification status to conduct joint terminal attack control operations, and to maintain appropriate records (currency) within the training jacket.

     - This evaluation folder (training jacket) will contain a 6-part documentation system. This is mandatory for all JTACs.

Part I: TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part II: COMMANDERS DESIGNATION LETTERS – This section contains a copy of the JTACs current designation letter and a copy of any previous designation letters, if applicable.

Part III: CAS LOG – This section contains a record of all controls in legible format and must be in compliance with Appendix A of this document. This section should contain records of all controls performed since initial certification.

Part IV: DOCUMENTATION OF EVALUATIONS – This section contains documentation of all evaluations conducted since initial certification.

PART V: DOCUMENTATION OF TRAINING – All continuation training and refresher training should be documented in Part V to include academics and testing.

Part VI: JTAC Formal School Diplomas. – This section contains copies of any certificates received from attending a formal course of instruction pertaining to close air support or terminal attack control.

2. JTAC JMTL.   The following Joint Mission Tasks have been identified for a JTAC and will be instrumental in developing a schoolhouse academic training syllabus for JTAC certification and for unit appraisal for maintaining JTAC qualification. The Joint Mission Tasks are divided into duty areas for academic application and are listed by task and associated sub-tasks.

Duty Area 01.

Plan, develop and assess CAS requirements in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.

   01.1   Participate in the Military Decision Making Process (MDMP) or Marine Corps Planning Process (MCPP).

   01.2   Coordinate the integration of surface fire support (Naval Surface Fire Support (NSFS), field artillery, and mortars) with CAS to support the commander's concept of operations.

   01.3   Interpret fire support coordination measures and their impact on CAS mission planning.

   01.4   Integrate joint and component airspace control agencies and joint force connectivity to support CAS operations.

   01.5   Interpret airspace coordination measures and their impact on CAS mission planning.

Duty Area 02.

Plan CAS and suppression of enemy air defense (SEAD) missions in support of the ground combat maneuver plan, based on knowledge of the enemy situation – ground order of battle (GOB) and air defense posture.

02.1   Apply the products of the intelligence cycle to CAS mission planning.

02.2   Plan CAS targeting in accordance with the attack guidance matrix (AGM) based on knowledge of the enemy GOB.

02.3   Plan for the SEAD during the execution of CAS missions based on knowledge of the enemy air order of battle.

Duty Area 03.

Conduct target analysis relative to CAS in order to make weaponeering recommendation for the employment of CAS in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.

03.1   Apply the products of the targeting process to CAS mission planning.

03.2   Locate, validate, and recommend potential CAS targets for suitability in accordance with the AGM.

Duty Area 04.

In preparation for CAS, advise the ground maneuver element commander on the proper employment of CAS assets in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.

04.1   Advise ground unit commander on fixed wing/rotary wing CAS, fixed wing/rotary wing FAC (A), and CAS unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) / remotely piloted vehicle (RPV) capabilities and limitations and the use and timely submission of joint tactical air strike requests (JTAR).

04.2   Assess effects of weather, terrain, and threat air defenses on CAS capabilities and advise the unit commander accordingly.

04.3   Explain effects of aviation ordnance in order to recommend appropriate ordnance to obtain desired weapons effects.

04.4   Advise ground unit commander on integrating artillery and naval surface fire support (NSFS) systems with CAS.

04.5   Advise ground unit commander on tactical risk management and CAS specific rules of engagement (ROE) in order to mitigate the risk of unintended consequences.

Duty Area 05.

Plan and coordinate CAS missions in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.

05.1   Plan day CAS missions, fixed and rotary, in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.

05.2   Plan night/adverse weather CAS missions, fixed and rotary wing, in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.

05.3   Plan day CAS missions, using joint air attack team (JAAT) tactics, in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.

05.4   Plan night/adverse weather CAS missions, using JAAT tactics, in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.

05.5   Plan laser guided weapon system CAS, in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.

05.6   Plan required coordination for coordinate-dependant weapons deliveries in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.

05.7   Plan AC-130 fire missions in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.

05.8   Plan required coordination for integrated attack by multiple fire support assets (artillery, mortars, naval surface fires and CAS) to support CAS with target marking, SEAD, and illumination.

05.9   Develop requisite knowledge to derive accurate target location, match target location format to weapon system, and provide target designation or target marking via means other than indirect fire assets.

Duty Area 06.

Request CAS missions in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.

06.1   Operate organic communications equipment in order to establish communications on designated nets to request and control CAS.

06.2   Use applicable command and control agencies for requesting CAS missions.

06.3   Complete JTAR form and route in accordance with JP 3-09.3.

Duty Area 07.

Provide terminal attack control of CAS missions in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.

07.1　Control day CAS missions, fixed and/or rotary wing, in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.

07.2　Control night/adverse weather CAS missions, fixed and/or rotary wing, in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.

07.3　Demonstrate capability to control day CAS missions, using JAAT tactics, in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.

07.4　Demonstrate capability to control night/adverse weather CAS missions, using JAAT tactics, in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.

07.5　Control laser guided weapon system CAS missions in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.

07.6　Demonstrate capability to control coordinate dependant weapons deliveries for CAS missions in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.

07.7　Demonstrate capability to control AC-130 fire missions in support of the ground combat maneuver plan. Demonstrate capability to coordinate attack by multiple fire support assets (such as artillery, mortars, and naval surface fires), to support CAS with target marking, SEAD, and illumination. Training may be conducted with live, training or simulated ordnance.

07.9　Demonstrate capability to de-conflict assets in target area to include:
　　a.　Aircraft to aircraft
　　b.　Aircraft and aircraft munitions
　　c.　Aircraft and direct/indirect fires

Duty Area 08.

Conduct post-strike assessment for input in the development of battle damage assessment (BDA) and follow-on entry into the targeting process.

08.1　Provide input into the BDA and follow-on entry into the targeting process.

08.2　Complete a mission report (MISREP) and re-attack recommendation for BDA.

08.3　Route MISREP in accordance with CAS JTTP.

Effective Date, Review, and Termination: This MOA and associated Annexes will be effective 01 September 2004. It will be reviewed annually and updated as required. Termination will occur on incorporation in a joint instruction or directive.

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JOINT TERMINAL ATTACK CONTROL (JTAC) MISSION LOG FOR JOHN Q. PUBLIC							
DATE	RANGE NAME AND LOCATION	NUMBER AND A/C TYPE	TYPE OF ORDNANCE	NUMBER OF CONTROLS	TYPE OF CONTROL/MARK/ DAY/NIGHT*	CONTROLLER'S SIGNATURE	SUPERVISOR'S INITIALS	REMARKS
02 Feb 2001	Coleman, Ft Bragg NC	2 x A-10s	30MM MK-82	1	1/IR/N			
28 Feb 2001	Manchester, Ft Bragg NC	2 x F-16s	Dry	4	2/NA/D			
10 Mar 2001	Shoal Creek, Ft Hood TX	2 x A-10s	BDU-33	2	1/LD/D			
22 Mar 2001	Coleman, Ft Bragg NC	2 x A-10s	AGM-65B	1	1/LD/N			

*This column should be completed in the following order: Type of Control/Type of Mark/Day or Night Mission. <u>Controls</u>: Type 1 Control = 1, Type 2 Control = 2, Type 3 Control = 3; <u>Marks</u>: Laser Designation = LD, IR = IR, White Phosphorous = WP, Red Phosphorous = RP, Illume = IL, Indirect Fire or Artillery = IF, No Mark = NA, Direct Fire = DF, Talk On = TO; Day = D and Night = N. Example: a Type 1 CAS mission using illume on deck during the daytime would be annotated as 1/IL/D.

Joint Close Air Support (JCAS) Action Plan Memorandum of Agreement 2004-01 Annex A for Joint Terminal Attack Controller (JTAC)

A. Purpose: This annex addresses issues related to JTAC standardization. In particular, establishment of organizational responsibilities to ensure adherence to MOA identified JTAC standards, associated definitions, structure and responsibilities of a JCAS standardization team, process for JTAC schoolhouse accreditation, and a JTAC standardization process.

B. Background: This annex specifically addresses the 2003 JCAS Action Plan Issue 2 (JTAC), Action 4. This action focuses on joint standardization of JTAC certification and qualification procedures at both the required schoolhouses and units with JTACs. Specifically, it calls for the establishment of methods and metrics for maintaining standardization, a vehicle for monitoring and evaluating the various JTAC programs, and a means of providing periodic updates and feedback to the JCAS ESC. This action defines the process to establish oversight and assessment procedures associated with standardization of JTAC certification, qualification (currency), continuation training, and overall JTAC effectiveness.

C. Scope: This Annex outlines an agreement among the Services and USSOCOM to ensure JTAC certification and qualification standards are instituted and maintained, and establishes the methodology for maintaining standardization through the JCAS Standardization Team. The concept behind Issue 2 Action 4 is that the Services/USSOCOM will train JTACs in accordance with the associated JTAC Joint Mission Task List (JMTL) outlined in this MOA. To ensure the JMTL is being properly incorporated into the schoolhouse curriculum and instructed, a team of evaluators from each Service and USSOCOM, led by USJFCOM, will conduct a biennial course review at each accredited schoolhouse utilizing the JCAS Standardization Team Checklist (Enclosure (1)). In addition to the biennial course review, USJFCOM will schedule annual curriculum reviews of JTAC schools to ensure training continuity between JTAC schoolhouses. Services/USSOCOM will monitor and evaluate units with JTACs IAW Service/USSOCOM regulations and directives. In order to support that effort at the operational unit, a JTAC evaluation checklist is provided for reporting senior inspection and review (Enclosure 2). Finally, this Annex also outlines the accreditation procedures for establishment of new JTAC schoolhouses.

D. Responsibilities: USJFCOM, Services, and USSOCOM will ensure adherence to JTAC certification and qualification (currency) procedures outlined in this MOA.

1. **Definitions associated with the standardization process:**

    a. <u>Biennial Course Review</u> – An assessment of an accredited schoolhouse to ensure joint standards are contained in the curriculum (IAW MOA JMTLs) and are being

properly instructed at the certification course level. This review will take place, at a minimum, once every two years and be conducted by a designated JCAS standardization team.

b. <u>Annual Curriculum Review</u> – A forum in which accredited schoolhouses will compare curricula, ensure joint standardization, share "best practices"/ lessons learned, and discuss potential improvements/adjustments to the JTAC curriculum and certification and qualification (currency) processes. This review will take place, at a minimum, once a year.

c. <u>JCAS Standardization Team</u> – A team of individuals, led by USJFCOM and formed at the direction of the CDRUSJFCOM, responsible for conducting biennial JTAC schoolhouse reviews and implementing the standardization process outlined in this MOA. The team shall consist of the following individuals:

- (1) USJFCOM JCAS SME (Active Duty or DOD Civilian) (Team Lead)
- (1) USMC
- (1) USAF
- (1) USN
- (1) USA
- (1) USSOCOM

Additionally, USJFCOM, each Service, and USSOCOM may provide one additional non-voting advisory member to the team.

This team shall perform a standardization review and assessment of each accredited JTAC schoolhouse. This team will remain formed for the duration of the assessment. USJFCOM lead will release the team upon termination of the inspection once all associated tasks are complete and will ensure duration of team assignment has minimal impact.

d. <u>JCAS JTAC Course Standardization Checklist</u>: Utilizing Enclosure (1), the JCAS standardization team shall evaluate JTAC joint mission tasks when visiting an accredited schoolhouse.

2. JTAC Schoolhouse Accreditation: An accredited schoolhouse is an organization that has a course sanctioned by the CDRUSJFCOM and is authorized to train JTACs. The JCAS ESC will recommend accreditation of a JTAC schoolhouse for approval by CDRUSJFCOM. Accreditation can occur in one of two ways:

a. Existing Accredited Schoolhouses. The following schoolhouses will be considered accredited JTAC schoolhouses upon publication of this MOA: USAF Air Ground Operations Support (AGOS) (6 CTS), USN/USMC Expeditionary Warfare Training Group (EWTG) Atlantic/Pacific (LANT/PAC), and USN Naval Strike and Air Warfare Center. These schoolhouses will receive biennial course reviews and may have accreditation suspended if a JTAC program is found to be not in accordance with joint

JTAC certification and qualification (currency) guidelines as specified in this MOA. Accreditation may be reinstated through follow-on review and assessment, at the discretion of the JCAS ESC, based on a recommendation from the JCAS standardization team.

b. **Formal Accreditation.** Should a Service/USSOCOM determine a requirement for creating an additional JTAC schoolhouse, CDRUSJFCOM will form and direct a JCAS standardization team to conduct a full course review and assessment. The curriculum must comply with this MOA and with appropriate Joint, Service, and USSOCOM regulations and directives. For new accreditation, the JCAS standardization team will:

1) Attend the entire course and evaluate the curriculum and course of instruction.

2) Ensure JTAC MOA compliance.

3) Verify that the curriculum addresses identified MOA-defined JTAC mission tasks.

4) Upon completion of this review and assessment, the team will forward accreditation recommendation to the CDR USJFCOM or determine the appropriate actions to correct discrepancies and reschedule a follow-on review and/or assessment.

3. JTAC Standardization Process: The intent of the JTAC standardization process is to:
- Ensure that JTAC mission tasks are being adhered to.
- Expose instructors from each schoolhouse to other schoolhouses.
- Provide continuity in the JTAC training process.
- Enhance Joint collaboration and standardization as JCAS doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures evolve.

Ultimately, the JTAC standardization process will ensure JTACs are trained to the same standards throughout the Department of Defense.

a. Responsibilities:

1) USJFCOM shall:
- Provide a representative to head logistics and administrative details of assessment visit.
- Coordinate with schoolhouse representatives and develop a schedule of visits for the standardization team.
- Provide assessment checklists (Enclosure (1)) to the school houses/standardization team no later than 60 days prior to inspection.
- Fund travel and per diem for the standardization team.
- Provide verbal in/out-brief to the inspected unit's commanding officer.
- Provide the reviewed schoolhouse, parent command, and JCAS ESC with a written report of the findings and recommendations no later than 90 days following the assessment.
- Maintain records of assessment results for two years, archived as appropriate.

- Capture "best practices " and highlight within the report and post on JCAS web site.
- Collect and submit JCAS standardization team recommendations to Joint CAS publication office of primary responsibility (OPR).

2) Standardization team members shall:
- Evaluate schoolhouse on adherence to joint mission tasks.
- Provide USJFCOM lead with any comments/recommendations for standardization.
- Be available for assistance in developing final report.
- Debrief own schoolhouse on inspection results.
- Provide feedback on issues that would make the JCAS standardization team more efficient.

Joint Standardization Team Guidance.

The following is a list of items that could cause a schoolhouse to be recommended for suspension of accreditation by a JCAS standardization team. This list is not all-inclusive and the recommendation for suspension of JTAC accreditation will be forwarded to CDRUSJFCOM for resolution and action.

1. JTACs being taught by non-qualified instructors. Non-qualified instructors may conduct briefings and other formal classes in an area in which they have expertise. Only qualified JTAC instructors shall be used to supervise JTAC trainees while that trainee is performing terminal attack control with a live aircraft.

2. JTACs being taught TTPs other than current JP-3-09.3 as standard TTPs. TTPS not found in JP3-09.3 may be instructed, however, the course must teach the recognized JTTPs as the primary method of conducting CAS.

3. JTACs being certified as JTACs by the schoolhouse and not being trained to the minimum certification requirements as outlined in this MOA.

4. Safety violations where JTAC trainees or JTAC instructors are at an increased risk of fratricide or possibility of bodily harm.

5. Course not performing scheduled lectures/events. This does not preclude the schoolhouse from changing/omitting certain events do to unforeseen circumstances. The standardization team shall respect the commanding officer's authority and judgment in the case of unforeseen circumstances. However, in all circumstances the schoolhouse is responsible for teaching to fulfill the joint mission tasks requirements of the JTAC.

6. JP3-09.3 information and procedures being taught incorrectly or completely omitted.

If any of the above are noted by a JCAS standardization team member, the standardization team shall note the date and time of the infraction. In addition, all circumstances surrounding the infraction which were observed by the standardization team or one of it's members will be documented and briefed to the commanding officer of the respective schoolhouse during the scheduled out brief.

JCAS Standardization Team Checklist

Assessment Timeline	Date Due	Date Complete	Task	Comments
90 days prior			JCAS ESC recommends accredited schoolhouse review and assessment.	
			USJFCOM assigns JCAS standardization team lead.	
			Each Service provides a qualified representative for TAD/TDY with JCAS standardization team.	
			USJFCOM JCAS standardization team lead coordinates visit time/date with schoolhouse to be reviewed and assessed.	
60 days prior			USJFCOM JCAS standardization team lead provides agenda, names of team members, and assessment checklist to schoolhouse.	
			Schoolhouse provides current curriculum to USJFCOM JCAS standardization team lead for distribution to all team members.	
			Schoolhouse provides a host POC to handle assessment admin/logistics. (Host POC may be member of standardization team).	
			JCAS standardization team collaborates and determines lectures/events to be assessed.	
			USJFCOM JCAS standardization team lead notifies schoolhouse which lectures/events to be assessed.	
21 days prior			USJFCOM JCAS standardization team lead provides standardization team members with an itinerary and funding data.	
Inspection Day 1			JCAS standardization team provides an in brief to school's commanding officer or director.	
			Team receives schoolhouse space familiarization.	
Review and Assessment	**YES**	**NO**	**Items to be reviewed and assessed by JCAS Standardization Team**	**Discrepancies / Comments**
			JTAC training jacket is generated at the schoolhouse; training jacket is in accordance with joint format.	
			Schoolhouse has developed a refresher course for JTACs at operational units for re-qualification	
**Review and assess curriculum to ensure it instructs the following Joint Mission Tasks:**				
			1. Plan, develop and assess close air support (CAS) requirements in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.	
			01.1 Participate in the Military Decision Making Process (MDMP) or Marine Corps Planning Process (MCPP).	
			01.2 Coordinate the integration of surface fire support (Naval Surface Fire Support (NSFS), field artillery, and mortars) with close air support (CAS) to support the commander's concept of operations.	

Review and Assessment	YES	NO	Items to be reviewed and assessed by JCAS Standardization Team	Discrepancies / Comments
			01.3 Interpret fire support coordination measures and their impact on air support mission planning.	
			01.4 Integrate joint and component airspace control agencies and joint force connectivity to support CAS operations.	
			01.5 Interpret airspace coordination measures and their impact on air support mission planning.	
			2. Plan CAS and suppression of enemy air defense (SEAD) missions in support of the ground combat maneuver plan, based on knowledge of the enemy situation – ground order of battle (GOB) and air defense posture.	
			02.1 Apply the products of the intelligence cycle to close air support mission planning.	
			02.2 Plan CAS targeting in accordance with the Attack Guidance Matrix (AGM) based on knowledge of the enemy ground order of battle.	
			02.3 Plan for the suppression of enemy air defenses (SEAD) during the execution of CAS missions based on knowledge of the enemy air order of battle.	
			3. Conduct target analysis relative to CAS in order to make weaponeering recommendation for the employment of CAS in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.	
			03.1 Apply the products of the targeting process to close air support mission planning.	
			03.2 Locate, validate, and recommend potential CAS targets for suitability in accordance with the Attack Guidance Matrix (AGM).	
			4. In preparation for CAS, advise the ground maneuver element commander on the proper employment of CAS assets in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.	
			04.1 Advise ground unit commander on fixed wing/rotary wing CAS, fixed wing/rotary wing FAC (A), and CAS UAV/RPV capabilities and limitations and the use and timely submission of Joint Tactical Air Strike Requests (JTAR).	
			04.2 Assess effects of weather, terrain, and threat air defenses on CAS capabilities and advise the unit commander accordingly.	
			04.3 Explain effects of aviation ordnance in order to recommend appropriate ordnance to obtain desired weapons effects.	
			04.4 Advise ground unit commander on integrating artillery and naval surface fire support (NSFS) systems with CAS.	
			04.5 Advise ground unit commander on tactical risk management and CAS specific rules of engagement (ROE) in order to mitigate the risk of unintended consequences.	

Review and Assessment	YES	NO	Items to be reviewed and assessed by JCAS Standardization Team	Discrepancies / Comments
			5. Plan and coordinate CAS missions in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.	
			05.1 Plan day CAS missions, fixed and rotary wing, in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.	
			05.2 Plan night/adverse weather CAS missions, fixed and rotary wing, in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.	
			05.3 Plan day CAS missions, using Joint Air /Attack Team (JAAT) tactics, in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.	
			05.4 Plan night/adverse weather CAS missions, using JAAT tactics, in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.	
			05.5 Plan laser guided weapon system CAS, in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.	
			05.6 Plan required coordination for coordinate-dependant weapons deliveries in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.	
			05.7 Plan AC-130 fire missions in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.	
			05.8 Plan required coordination for integrated attack by multiple fire support assets (artillery, mortars, naval surface fires and CAS) to support CAS with target marking, SEAD, and illumination.	
			05.9 Develop requisite knowledge to derive accurate target location, match target location format to weapon system, and provide target designation or target marking via means other than indirect fire assets.	
			6. Request CAS missions in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.	
			06.1 Operate organic communications equipment in order to establish communications on designated nets to request and control close air support (CAS).	
			06.2 Use applicable command and control agencies for requesting CAS missions.	
			06.3 Complete Joint Tactical Air Strike Request (JTAR) form and route in accordance with JP 3-09.3.	
			7. Provide terminal attack control of CAS missions in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.	
			07.1 Control day CAS missions, fixed and/or rotary wing, in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.	
			07.2 Control night/adverse weather CAS missions, fixed and/or rotary wing, in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.	

Review and Assessment	YES	NO	Items to be reviewed and assessed by JCAS Standardization Team	Discrepancies / Comments
			07.3 Demonstrate capability to control day CAS missions, using JAAT tactics, in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.	
			07.4 Demonstrate capability to control night/adverse weather CAS missions, using JAAT tactics, in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.	
			07.5 Control laser guided weapon system CAS missions in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.	
			07.6 Demonstrate capability to control coordinate dependant weapons deliveries for CAS missions in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.	
			07.7 Demonstrate capability to control AC-130 fire missions in support of the ground combat maneuver plan.	
			07.8 Demonstrate capability to coordinate attack by multiple fire support assets (such as artillery, mortars, and naval surface fires), to support CAS with target marking, SEAD, and illumination. Training may be conducted with live, training or simulated ordnance.	

			07.9 Demonstrate capability to de-conflict assets in target area to include:
			    a. Aircraft to Aircraft
			    b. Aircraft to Aircraft munitions
			    c. Aircraft to Direct/Indirect Fires	

			8. Conduct post-strike assessment for development of battle damage assessment (BDA) for entry into the targeting process.	
			08.1 Provide inputs to the battle damage assessment (BDA) process for entry into the targeting process.	
			08.2 Complete a Mission Report and reattack recommendation for BDA process.	
			08.3 Route Mission Report in accordance with CAS JTTP.	

Assessment Timeline	Date Due	Date Complete	Task	Comments
Final Day			JCAS standardization team produces a "quick look report" of the assessment and provides a copy along with a verbal out-brief to the school's Commanding Officer or Director.	

Assessment Timeline	Date Due	Date Complete	Task	Comments
NLT 30 days after review			USJFCOM JCAS standardization team lead takes the teams' "quick look", notes, comments, and data from the assessment visit and produces a consolidated and "vetted" JCAS standardization team report. This report will be staffed with all team members for concurrence and sent to the assessed unit.	
Next JCAS ESC			USJFCOM JCAS standardization team lead provides JCAS ESC a summary of recent reviews.	
Ongoing			USJFCOM JCAS POC maintains record of schoolhouse review and assessment reports.	

Joint Terminal Attack Control (JTAC) Operational Unit Inspection Checklist

Review and Assessment	Yes	No	Items to be reviewed and assessed during operational unit inspection	Discrepancies / Comments
			JTAC has successfully completed an accredited Joint Terminal Attack Controller (JTAC) formal course (graduation certificate).	
			JTAC has successfully completed a formal JTAC certification process that included a minimum of twelve controls of which a minimum of four with live and/or training ordnance. Rated/Winged Aviators require only eight of the twelve controls to be fixed-wing assets (JTAC control log).	
			JTAC has successfully completed a formal Terminal Attack Controller evaluation IAW with Service directives. (Certification form).	
			JTAC successfully completed at least six Type 1 and/or Type 2 controls within the last six calendar months. A certified JTAC may re-establish currency by satisfactorily accomplishing a minimum of two controls during a three-month period under supervision as directed in the applicable Service directive. Additionally, the JTAC must satisfy remaining qualification requirements, i.e., additional controls within the current six-month window, for a minimum of 6 Type 1 or 2 controls. A JTAC may regain currency in this manner only twice in a 24 month period. (JTAC control log).	
			JTAC has successfully completed at least one control that expended live and/or training ordnance within the last six months. (JTAC control log).	
			JTAC has successfully completed at least one night control within the last six calendar months. (JTAC control log).	
			JTAC has not lost currency more than twice in the last 24 consecutive months.	
			If the individual's currency lapsed more than twice in the last 24 months then the JTAC must complete a Service approved refresher syllabus to include twelve controls (JTAC control log).	
			If the JTAC failed to meet any of the above criteria for less than 24 consecutive calendar months, then he is not *qualified* to control CAS and must re-establish currency.	
			If the JTAC failed to meet any of the above criteria for 24 consecutive calendar months or greater, then he is not *certified* to control CAS and must successfully complete a service approved refresher syllabus including the twelve initial controls prior to regaining certification.	